



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bismya, or The Lost City of Adab. By Edgar James Banks, Ph.D., Field Director of the Expedition of the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago to Babylonia. New York: Putnam, 1912. \$5.00.

Dr. Banks has prepared a very readable account of his travels and explorations. He describes his finds at Bismya with much detail. The volume is full of material bearing on the life and customs of the people with whom the author came in contact. Scattered through the text are 174 illustrations, most of which are from photographs. The book will find a place in libraries of modern oriental travel.

In *The Science of the Spiritual Life* (Revell, \$1.50) Dr. M. Talling undertakes the rewriting of theology from the point of view of science and by scientific method. His thought is based upon the conception that creation is not finished and that God is still at work in the material universe. This universe, however, does not exhaust Nature, but there is a super-materialistic universe of spirit. The ultimate authority for religion is God, as in science it is Nature, and in philosophy it is truth, and in morals it is right. This, of course, does not altogether serve practical purposes, for how are we to know God? "By the Scriptures," replies Dr. Talling. The Bible is a sixfold life of Christ, one in the Old Testament, wholly prophetic, four in the Gospels, and one his institutional incarnation in the church. The Bible is not a revelation, but is the record of many revelations. This brings the author to the conception of a progressive revelation through a special inspiration of the Scriptures. This inspiration differs from that of other literature in quality and purpose. It is the inworking of God, just as the church is the working of God through men. God is both transcendent and immanent and our will is free, though acting in accordance with law. Sin is the result of our ancestors' sinning. The fall of man was not once for all—a fact of past history and true only of one individual, but is a universal falling. Beyond that is also the movement upward through evolution which has not been steady. People partake in social solidarity and so in sin. The future holds further probation for the wicked.

Altogether the volume is interesting as an

illustration of independent thinking which will serve well to mediate the point of view of modern science to those who wish to think theology through in its terms. In this particular, however, however much one may feel that certain questions are not fully answered, the book will be of real help.

The exceedingly interesting volume of Bishop Whittle, *Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate*, has passed into a new edition after a life of thirteen years (Macmillan, \$2.00 net). As a matter of fact, it is something more than personal memorabilia; it is the account of the dealings of the government with the Indians of the Northwest. Of course, the book covers a great many other things and it never is uninteresting. It is a bit of permanent literature, brimful of human interest and rich with good stories.

Rev. J. M. Connell has rendered a real service in providing *A Book of Devotional Readings* from the literature of Christendom (Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.25). It is a collection of short extracts from the entire range of Christian literature from the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles to Tolstoi. Of course, the value of such a volume depends altogether upon the quality of the material abstracted. The present volume will stand examination from this angle. Another editor, of course, might have selected many other extracts, but he would be very narrow-minded who cannot approve of these which the author has actually presented. We are particularly glad to see quotations from Mazzini on "The Victory of Truth" side by side with the stirring words of James Martineau on "Immortality."

The Autographs of Saint Paul, by Marcus D. Buell, professor of New Testament Greek and exegesis in the Boston University School of Theology (New York: Eaton & Mains, 35 cents), is a brief introduction to the study of Paul, scholarly, but not too technical for the beginner. It puts much emphasis upon the use of *charis*, "grace," in the sense of the forgiving love of God for repentant sinners. While this little book will not settle the problem of Pauline authorship, it will be of good service to ministers and theological students. It is a fitting companion-piece to Professor Moffatt's recent booklet on *Paul and Paulinism*.